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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Justin Fidler

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HOGAN & HARTSON LLP
IP GROUP, COLUMBIA SQUARE
555 THIRTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

EXAMINER

SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 09/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/773,932

Applicant(s)

FIDLER, JUSTIN

Examiner

Rachna Singh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed 2/2/01.
2. Claims 1-22 are pending. Claims 1, 2, 11, 13, and 22 are independent claims.

Claim Objections

3. The numbering of claims is improper. There are two claims numbered "4". For purposes of this office action, the claims will be referred to as "first claim 4" and "second claim 4" respectively. Applicant is advised to renumber the claims and change the dependencies accordingly. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-5, 7-10, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lakritz, US 6,623,529 B1, 9/23/03 (filed 1/28/99, provisional filed 2/23/98).

In reference to claims 1, 2, and 22, Lakritz teaches a multilingual electronic document translation, management, and delivery system. Lakritz's invention determines the language and country of the web site visitor and directs the web server

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to deliver appropriate localized content to the browser. See abstract. Compare to ***“a method of dynamically and efficiently composing network web pages in a preferred language for the user, for transmission from a server having a server memory to a user terminal on a network”***. Lakritz method/system comprises the following:

- Determining the language of a web site visitor and directing the web server to deliver the appropriate localized content contained in one or more language documents stored in databases to the browser. See column 2, lines 27-34. Compare to ***“the server receiving a request for a web page from a user terminal; identifying the preferred user language”***.

- Building a master site that is language-independent that serves as a template. The language content is stored in a database. When a visitor enters a site, the requested document is automatically served in the visitor's language by filling in a document template from the master site with the correct language content. See column 2, lines 35-44. Compare to ***“composing the web page using the preferred user language and an uncomposed web page;”***.

- The template contains placeholders for language specific information that has been removed from the document. The information is dynamically inserted from a glossary, another template or document located in the database when the composite document is presented to the browser. The template is created by removing language specific information and replacing it with tags and commands specific to the invention. See end of column 6-column 7. The template allows information about the layout and logic to be

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maintained and lacks the content until the time for rendering comes. ***“wherein the uncomposed web page comprises logic and layout information; wherein the uncomposed web page includes at least one tag for dynamically inserting textual information retrieved from a user language text file;”***

-The language information document retrieved from the language database is cached on the server. See figure 3. The content is dynamically routed and sequenced to the translation resource and inserted into the uncomposed document. The document is then served to the user in the language of the user. See abstract. Compare to ***“wherein the textual information is retrieved by loading a user language text file into server memory; and wherein composing the web page includes parsing the user language text file and inserting the parsed user language text file into the uncomposed web page logic and layout information; and transmitting the composed web page to the user terminal.”***

In reference to claim 3, Lakritz teaches that the web page may be composed in ColdFusion. See column 7, lines 49-55.

In reference to first claim 4, Lakritz teaches that the web page is composed in HTML. See columns 3-7.

In reference to second claim 4, Lakritz teaches that the user can selected the preferred language in which he discloses manual selection of the language by the user. See column 54, lines 9-16.

In reference to claim 5, Lakritz teaches that a user identifier is assigned to the user to identify the user on subsequent visits to the website. Lakritz does this using a

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cookie. Lakritz also teaches saving the user preferences in a server log. This would be done using an identifier. See column 54, lines 9-16 and 30-35.

In reference to claims 7 and 8, Lakritz teaches that a user identifier is assigned to the user to identify the user on subsequent visits to the website. Lakritz does this using a cookie. Lakritz also teaches saving the user preferences in a server log. This would be done using an identifier thus the visitor's language can be determined using the identifier from a previous visit to the website. See column 54, lines 9-16 and 30-35.

In reference to claim 9, Lakritz teaches using a number of languages and thus is not limited to any specific language. See abstract.

In reference to claim 10, Lakritz teaches that the network is the Internet. See column 53 and abstract.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 13-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz, US 6,623,529 B1, 9/23/03 (filed 1/28/99, provisional filed 2/23/98).

In reference to claim 13, Lakritz teaches a multilingual electronic document translation, management, and delivery system. Lakritz's invention determines the language and country of the web site visitor and directs the web server to deliver

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appropriate localized content to the browser. See abstract. Lakritz teaches the following:

-A server on a network having a repository for storing multimedia information. See abstract and figures 1-5. Compare to ***“a server on a network. . .at least one terminal coupled to a server via the network for providing user access to information supplied by the server”***.

-Determining the language of a web site visitor and directing the web server to deliver the appropriate localized content contained in one or more language documents stored in databases to the browser. See column 2, lines 27-34. Compare to ***“wherein a web page request is received by the server; wherein a user language is identified”***.

-Building a master site that is language-independent that serves as a template. The language content is stored in a database. When a visitor enters a site, the requested document is automatically served in the visitor's language by filling in a document template from the master site with the correct language content. See column 2, lines 35-44. Compare to ***“composing the web page using the preferred user language and an uncomposed web page;”***.

-The template contains placeholders for language specific information that has been removed from the document. The information is dynamically inserted from a glossary, another template or document located in the database when the composite document is presented to the browser. The template is created by removing language specific information and replacing it with tags and commands specific to the invention. See end of column 6-column 7. The template allows information about the layout and logic to be

maintained and lacks the content until the time for rendering comes. ***“wherein the uncomposed web page comprises logic and layout information; wherein the uncomposed web page includes at least one tag for dynamically inserting textual information retrieved from a user language text file;”***

-The language information document retrieved from the language database is cached on the server. See figure 3. The content is dynamically routed and sequenced to the translation resource and inserted into the uncomposed document. The document is then served to the user in the language of the user. See abstract. Compare to ***“wherein the textual information is retrieved by loading a user language text file into server memory; and wherein composing the web page includes parsing the user language text file and inserting the parsed user language text file into the uncomposed web page logic and layout information; and transmitting the composed web page to the user terminal.”***

Lakritz teaches a server on a network having a repository for storing information. While Lakritz does not explicitly state that the information can be multimedia information, it was ubiquitous in the art at the time of the invention for webpages to comprise multimedia information including images, audio, and video thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include multimedia information within the system of Lakritz as he discloses a web page comprising content which could include multimedia information.

In reference to claim 14, Lakritz teaches that a monitor or computer is coupled to the server. See figures 1-5.

In reference to claim 15, Lakritz system uses a network environment in which a computer is coupled to a server using a wired connection. See figure 2 and abstract.

In reference to claim 16, Lakritz system uses a network environment in which a computer is coupled to a server using a wired connection. See figure 2 and abstract.

In reference to claim 17, Lakritz system uses a network environment in which a computer is coupled to a server using a wired connection. See figure 2 and abstract.

In reference to claims 18 and 19, Lakritz teaches that the server comprises a storage device. See figure 2.

In reference to claim 20, Lakritz teaches that the network is the Internet. See column 53 and abstract.

In reference to claim 21, Lakritz teaches that the server comprises a repository that includes a database. See figure 2.

8. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz, US 6,623,529 B1, 9/23/03 (filed 1/28/99, provisional filed 2/23/98) in view of Nosohara, US 6,571,241 B1, 5/27/03 (filed 3/2/99).

In reference to claim 6, Lakritz does not teach retrieving a user id and password to enable transmitting of a web page to the user terminal; however, Nosohara does. Nosohara teaches that the user inputs a user ID and a password using the client terminal to request the patent information search apparatus. When user authentication by the patent information search apparatus is complete, and use of the patent information search apparatus is permitted, the patent information search apparatus transmits a menu window for input to the terminal. The search apparatus

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determines on the basis of the user login information whether the user is in Japanese or English zone and content is delivered appropriately. See column 8, lines 20-40. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a user id/password retrieval in order to identify a user and transmit a page to a user as it was a means to secure and identify users and possibly keep a record of preferences of the user thus enabling for more efficient delivery of documents, in this case the delivery of documents according to a preferred language of the user.

9. Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz, US 6,623,529 B1, 9/23/03 (filed 1/28/99, provisional filed 2/23/98) in view of Marmor, US 2002/0026475 A1, 2/28/02 (filed 8/28/01, divisional filed 4/12/99).

In reference to claims 11 and 12, Lakritz teaches a multilingual electronic document translation, management, and delivery system. Lakritz's invention determines the language and country of the web site visitor and directs the web server to deliver appropriate localized content to the browser. See abstract. Lakritz system teaches determining the language of a web site visitor and directing the web server to deliver the appropriate localized content contained in one or more language documents stored in databases to the browser. See column 2, lines 27-34. Compare to ***"the server receiving a request for a web page from a user terminal; identifying the preferred user language"***. The language information document retrieved from the language database is cached on the server. See figure 3. Compare to ***"loading a user language text file into the server memory"***. Lakritz further teaches building a master

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site that is language-independent that serves as a template. The language content is stored in a database. When a visitor enters a site, the requested document is automatically served in the visitor's language by filling in a document template from the master site with the correct language content. See column 2, lines 35-44. Compare to ***"composing the web page . . . in the preferred user language;"*** Lakritz does not teach that the web page includes an applet including displayed text information or wherein composing the webpage includes providing parameters containing applet text in the preferred user language; however, Marmor does. Marmor teaches an automatic conversion system in which input objects are replaced with Java applets that enable the user to enter data. The java applet is used to display data or glyphs. The applets display data in the display area, get input from input devices, obtain a list of applets, communicate with the applets and upload the content. In Lakritz's system, content is dynamically routed and sequenced to the translation resource and inserted into the uncomposed document. The document is then served to the user in the language of the user. See abstract. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the use of applets as taught by Marmor in the system of Lakritz as it was well known in the art at the time of the invention for webpages to render applets including text as taught by Marmor. Thus extending Lakritz's system to display a preferred user language to the text in the applet would have been obvious since it was desirable to have a multilingual aspect of the data transmitted over the Internet. Furthermore, using java applets supports character combining and different types of display. See page 6, paragraph [0093].

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Samaniego et al. US 6,792,575 B1

Hetherington et al. US 6,496,844 B1


Rodkin et al. US 6,581,065 B1

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 703.305.1952. Starting in mid-October, the examiner may be reached at 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30-5).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 703.305.9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
9/16/04


WILLIAM L. BASHORE
PATENT EXAMINER
TECH CENTER 2100